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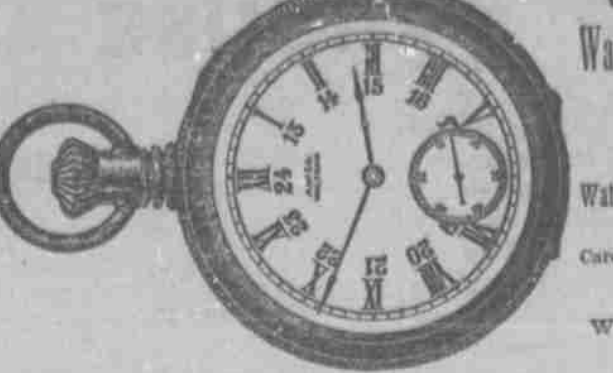
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Political Points.
From the nature of the situation, although the Government is one of parties, the politics of many intelligent citizens are necessarily largely personal. The great body of independents are tariff reformers, civil service reformers and opponents of free silver coinage, and as Mr. Cleveland represents their views upon those subjects, we presume that they will generally support him. Beyond his party he is strong in the respect and confidence of thousands who are not democrats. That many democrats, especially in New York, will refuse to support him is very possible. But the absence of their votes will be very much more than set off by thousands of independent voters which, under the circumstances, would have been cast for no other democratic candidate. Whether Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Harrison can carry New York is a purely speculative question. There will be no trading, as there was in 1888, and the democratic opposition to Mr. Cleveland in New York is not one of principle, and is not therefore very likely to be generally persistent. For the rest it is a happy fortune that voters who hold Mr. Cleveland's views have in him a candidate altogether acceptable. Civil service reformers who were displeased by his failure to satisfy their anticipations after his election in 1884, and who therefore protested by voting for Harrison in 1888, will be more likely to record a still more emphatic protest by voting for Mr. Cleveland; for if Mr. Harrison is satisfactory to them as a reformer, they have no reason to be dissatisfied with Mr. Cleveland.—Harpers Weekly.

Both parties have this year shown unusual candor in saying what they mean in their platforms. This leaves the voters to choose between them with their eyes open. The republicans stand by the McKinley tariff and pledge themselves to the policy in which it had its birth—the policy of prohibitive taxes upon commerce, of the employment of the taxing power to enrich the few at the expense of the many, the policy of Billion Dollarism with all that it implies. The democrats flatly denounce the McKinley kind of protection as fraudulent. They oppose themselves openly to the orgy of extravagance. They insist that the taxing power shall be used only to such extent as is necessary to raise the revenues needed for the government economically administered. The republicans announce their purpose to enact a force bill and put the states under supervision of a horde of "Johnny" Davenports, with "a bayonet behind every ballot." The democrats oppose this proposed usurpation of power by the Federal government, and insist upon free elections without the interference of party agents commissioned to use the government's authority for partisan purposes of wrong and oppression. The issues are perfectly plain and simple. Every voter will know for what as well for whom he votes. The result may safely be left to the sound sense and patriotism of the people.—New York World.

We welcome the nomination of Grover Cleveland as the democratic candidate for President, because it assures a campaign of ideas. Mr. Cleveland is the distinctive and peculiar representative of the idea of "tariff reform," as against the principle of protection to American industries represented by Benjamin Harrison and the republican party. He had the courage to avow his convictions when that avowal was regarded by the cowards of his party as impolitic and dangerous. He maintained them in the face of hostile clamor until he finally compelled his party to adopt his doctrine, and seek its incarnation in the public statutes. The nomination of any other democrat as the party candidate would have been a surrender of this principle, no matter how vigorously it might have been affirmed in the party

platform, in obedience to the demand of expediency. He was the logical candidate, and it speaks well for the sagacity of the controlling minds of the party that the logic of the situation has been recognized. Mr. Cleveland is not a man of the finest intellectual quality, but there can be no doubt at all as to his personal honesty, nor is there any reason to believe that in the event of his election he will swerve from the line of duty as he understands it. We do not believe that, standing upon a practical free-trade platform, he can be elected.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

The republicans do not like to have it called the "force" bill. They prefer that it should be called "a measure for the regulation of elections," or something of that sort. But it is one of those things which cannot be disguised. It is a "force" bill and the country so understands it.—Detroit Free Press.

Pensions.
There are a few who do not believe that the men who have served the country in the field in time of war should not be generously cared for by the government. Homes should be provided for the aged and infirm, and adequate pensions given all whose circumstances require it. The meager pay given them while in the army is no recompense for the hardships and perils of active warfare. It degrades and belittles their sacrifices and heroism when an attempt is made to measure them in hard coin or stamped paper. Their recompense is found in the consciousness that they had the courage and devotion of true patriotism, and the gratitude of the nation they have so nobly served. They should not be regarded as mercenaries, whose accounts can be squared by paying them money. Great numbers of them are treatediggardly, and with their advancing age and breaking physical strength are not properly aided by the pittance of a few dollars a month. Others, perhaps a majority of those who are on the pension rolls, have ample means, and no more occasion for pensions than the average person has for two dinners in succession. The few hundred dollars they ask of the government is a trifle to them, and yet an enormous total when aggregated.

Some who are millionaires greedily exact of the government the last dollar the law allows them. By this course they render it impossible to give the needy and unfortunate old soldiers enough to make life comfortable. These sleek and well padded individuals do not accept the pensions as insignias of honor forced upon them, but quietly reach out for all they can get, and do not like to have it known that they are recipients of the government bounty. By this greed they help to swell the pension rolls to become a burden to the people and endanger the continuance of the system. The growth of the pension lists is a matter of apprehension to those who analyze the situation. Some fifteen years ago the totals were about \$30,000,000, and President Garfield was confident that the highest figures would soon be reached, not in excess of \$36,000,000, when a reduction would commence. It is now computed that at the end of this month there will be 878,000 names on the rolls. The appropriations for the present year exceed \$140,000,000, and for the next two years are computed at \$165,000,000, including soldiers' homes, back pay and bounties. In the last five years the figures have nearly doubled, and with the applications on file the names can easily go to 1,000,000 and the annual payments to \$200,000,000. This would be cheerfully borne by the people if they knew that the money all went into meritorious channels. With the Raums and the ill odors about the pension department, the public is not likely to be without the feeling that it is being wantonly victimized.

Territorial Items.
Col. McGrorty has fitted up the old post-office building, at Deming putting up partitions, kalsomining, etc., preparatory to its occupancy as the United States custom house.

Several more Chinamen have been taken in by the customs officials at and near Deming the past week. Another batch will leave there for the flowery kingdom via San Francisco sometime during the week.

The directors of the Old and New Mexico Improvement Company, at Deming, passed resolutions on Thursday to donate to the Mexican Northern Railway Co., limited, sufficient ground for depot and general terminal purposes.

Col. Geo. W. Gregg has commenced the work of constructing the dam for his irrigation reservoir in the dry Berenda near Lake Valley. He has ten men employed and expects to have the dam finished by the beginning of the rainy season.

There has been a good deal of sickness among the children in Lordsburg the past week. They seem to be suffering from a sort of whooping cough, which, taken with the extreme warm weather of the past week, has been very trying on the babies.

Mr. Walter C. Hadley concluded his inspection of the mines of Sierra county on last Saturday, and returned home to make his report to the Santa Fe Railroad company, and which will decide the question of the proposed construction of the Lake Valley and Hillsborough railroad.

The "Four-Leaved Clover" is the title of an operetta that is to be presented during the latter part of this month at Deming for the benefit of the Episcopal church. It is a very beautiful play. Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter is training a number of the young people of the town for its presentation, and with marked success.

Tom Tong, a young Chinaman who has lived in Lordsburg for several years, but went back to China about a year ago, has turned up again. He said he came back by San Francisco, and that his picture is on file in San Francisco and Washington. He says that China was too dull for him to live in after being in America.

Mr. Allaire is expected in Deming in a very few days to commence the construction of the canaigre extract buildings. The plans are practically decided upon. There will be two buildings, one 36x72 feet, and the other 40x72 feet, each two stories, and of brick. There will be 8,500 cubic feet of brick wall. All the machinery, including steam engine, will be on the way in a very short time, and on hand ready to be placed as soon as the buildings are ready for them.

The man appointed to take charge of the New Mexico mineral exhibit at the World's Fair, Major Llewellyn says, will be one entirely conversant with the mineral resources of each county and will be required to give bonds for the safe keeping and safe return of each and every cabinet forwarded. Owners of individual cabinets forwarded can place a price on their collections and will get an official receipt therefor, and thus be protected against all loss. The Santa Fe railroad company will furnish free transportation for the exhibits.

Contractor Reinhart is carrying work along in a steady and substantial manner at the Court House at Hillsborough, the first story of which is now fully reared. He has been greatly bothered by the high winds, but will complete the building on contract time, nevertheless. The clerk's office for Webster, assessor's office for Parker, and sheriff's office for Sanders are large and roomy apartments with fire-proof vaults. The court room will be in the upper story and will be one of the finest in the Territory. Charley Anderson has donated the building a large square lava stone to be set in the brick work in a prominent part of the structure, on which will be chiseled the date of erection "1892."

Cattle Notes.
Eight horses belonging to Demetrio Chavez, of Mesilla, were stolen last week. Six have been recovered.

In raising paying cattle, use nothing as a sire that is not one of the best beef breeds, and use none of the breeds unless it is the type which the yards demand.

It is a foolish idea that a breeding animal must needs be better because it is imported. Many of the best strains of cattle have been further developed since coming to America.

The largest single shipment of live cattle that ever left an American port, sailed from Boston on the 18th ult. There were 1,169 head of steers averaging 1,375 pounds each.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CATTLE.
Texas Live Stock Journal.

The cattle market for the past few months, but more especially for the past two weeks, has greatly discouraged cattlemen generally. The market changes from bad to worse and has declined to a point at which cattle must be marketed at an absolute loss. This is not all; neither is it the worst feature in connection with the depression. Cattlemen not only have no assurance that the market will ever be better, but on the other hand they feel that there is no guarantee that the decline in future will not even yet be greater, and that they may yet be asked to part with their cattle at a heretofore unprecedented and unheard of decline. In entertaining such ideas as this, which are at least in a measure justified by the experience of the past, it is but natural that cattlemen should feel discouraged and blue.

The Journal is disposed to take a more cheerful and hopeful outlook as to the future. It believes that the present depression is not due entirely to combinations and monopolies, but is mainly attributable to an unprecedented over-marketing, the result of the droughts, short crops and general change in the methods of handling cattle that is now going on in the business. Another and perhaps the main cause of this great over-marketing is the desire so generally prevalent among cattlemen to unload, and either quit the business entirely, or cut down the numbers heretofore owned and grazed on their respective ranges. For these and various other causes a greater number and a much larger percentage of cows, calves and other young immature stock is being marketed than ever before.

The drought prevailing in certain localities in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona has caused the shipment of hundreds of thousands of stock cattle to Kansas and the Indian Territory that would otherwise have been kept at home for breeding purposes. These cattle only have temporary ranges where they are, and must, regardless of flesh or the market, be shipped out before cold weather comes.

Corn through the feeding states is worth too much to justify feeding to cattle. The price of feed in the feeding states will hardly decline enough this season to make it desirable or within the reach of feeders. In fact, the threatened failure of the corn crop may and perhaps will, cause a still further advance in this commodity.

The droughts, crop failures and other unforeseen and unavoidable occurrences are now working a great combined hardship on cattlemen; but these are only temporary, and will certainly be followed by good seasons, plenty of grass and abundant corn crops. This unloading process and general feeling of dissatisfaction must also soon pass away and the business settle down to a more regular and satisfactory basis, after which this wholesale over-marketing that is now glutting and ruining the market will cease and prices will advance to a figure that will leave a fair profit to the producer. Good prices in future, even when the market is restored and at its best, will in all probability be confined to good, ripe cattle. Scrubs and half-fat stuff will never again return a profit to the producer.